

Thursday Morning, June 3rd, 1869.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The celebration of St. John's Day, 24th of June next, will be observed by Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M. A number of distinguished members of the fraternity have been invited, and several addresses may be expected. The sister Lodges in this county and members of the craft generally are fraternally invited to be present on this occasion. When arrangements are completed, more extended notice will be given.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Are the people of this section alive to the importance of the Air Line Railroad? Before the war, it was apparent that this enterprise was looked upon with favor by every class of our citizens. Of late years, however, the interest has scarcely been perceptible, while vigorous efforts are being made in other places to secure the benefit to be derived from the location of this great thoroughfare of trade and travel. The citizens of Greenville, Spartanburg, York and other points are earnestly striving to secure the route through their county towns, and keeping alive the subject by frequent meetings and constant communication with the officers of the Road. It must be clearly seen that Anderson stands pre-eminently above all the others in the advantages, and yet there is a dull apathy pervading the people. The original line contemplated Anderson as the Eastern terminus, thence to Newberry over the Greenville Railroad, and from there to Chester, forming a straight line or nearly so to the principal cities of the Union. The present charters contemplate building a Road from Atlanta to Charlotte, leaving out all other connections, and securing a route nearest approaching an air line, thus vindicating its cognomen. Now, the question has been resolved into this, that the route will be located where it is most desirable, and as the corporation is not looking to government subsidies, the communities through which it will pass must offer some inducements to secure its location. The various counties in Georgia seem to be at work upon this supposition, and meetings are being held in Banks, Gwinnett and perhaps others to determine the mode and manner by which they can easiest obtain its construction through their respective territories. From Atlanta the work is being rapidly pushed forward in the direction of Gainesville, and we very much fear that its completion to that point will fix the Road upon another route and leave Anderson out of the question. At any rate, it would be well enough for the people to inquire into the matter, and ascertain the true condition of their prospects as to gaining or losing this important link in a great thoroughfare from New Orleans to New York. A few public spirited men have kept in sight of this enterprise at every step, but the majority of our citizens are not aroused to the grand importance of lending a helping hand to a road constructing the Road, and thus inducing its management to adhere to this point as one of their chief objects. We know that ruined fortunes stare many of our best citizens in the face to-day, but we are equally well assured that there is sufficient moneyed capital in this county, not otherwise invested, to complete successfully with any of our neighbors in this work. Shall we throw away the opportunity without an effort? Indifference and neglect often drives one's friends away from him, and this is true of corporations as well as of individuals. It may be possible that neglect and seeming indifference upon our part may have the effect of locating the Air Line Railroad to our disadvantage.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS HONORING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

It has become a trite remark that the soldiers of the North and South—the true, the brave and the magnanimous of both sections—better understand each other when they meet than any other class of citizens. Men of courage and principle learned to respect their foes on the battle-field. Only the virtues of the two armies, preying upon the feuds and animosities of past years, have kept up vindictive feelings and hostile attitudes. This applies more directly to the scum of the Northern army, since the people of the South have alone borne the suffering and oppression consequent upon the existence of such unworthy motives among their late enemies. The prejudices and passions of the Northern masses have been played upon to a great extent, and the skulls of that region have done more to keep alive the spirit of revenge than any other class. The truly brave men who fought for the Union unselfishly have always shown a decent regard for the feelings and sympathies of the Southern people. They know that we were in earnest, honestly contending for that which we believed to be right, and they are willing to accord to us praise and merit in defending like men the honor and integrity of our section. Further than this, we would not have them go, for it would be inconsistent with their pledges and sacrifices to acknowledge that we were right and they were entirely wrong. But when an authoritative utterance of generous feeling is made by a body of Federal soldiers, it deserves acknowledgment, and ought to receive it at our hands.

We are led into these reflections by a recent circular promulgated from Post No. 19 of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, an organization for the most part controlled by party politicians and unworthy soldiers. This exception is truly gratifying, and we trust is the harbinger of a more general return to fraternal good feeling among the Federal soldiery. In announcing the day set apart (May 29) for decorating the graves of their fallen comrades, the officers of Post 19 speak as follows:

"Wishing to bury forever the harsh feelings engendered by the war, Post 19 has decided not to pass by the graves of the Confederates in our lines, but to divide each year between the blue and the gray the first floral offerings of a common country. We have no powerless foes. Post 19 thinks of the Southern dead only as brave men."

This is the eloquence of bravery and generous sentiment. Words fitly spoken! None other than the heart of a genuine soldier could feel the impulse running through those lines. How strikingly in contrast to the edict sent forth by Post No. 1 of Washington city, which declared unanimously that "while we hold no malice against the dead who fell in attempting to haul down our flag and thereby engendering the nation, we will not divide our honors by decorating Confederate graves, and thereby stain the character of those who sacrificed their lives that their country might live." But we could not expect generosity to live in the tainted atmosphere of Washington city, where scheming and machinations for our oppression have been industriously wrought for the last four years. We prefer, however, to dwell in recollection upon the delicate tribute paid by the Pennsylvanians to the noble dead of the South now lying in their midst, rather than upon the narrow-mindedness displayed by the national capital.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Charleston News publishes interesting tables, showing the taxable property of the State, together with the number of acres and value of lands in every county. The total assessed value of real property is put down at \$125,171,088, and the total value of personal property at \$38,851,254, making the grand total of \$164,022,342. Upon this amount there is levied a tax of three-fourths of one per cent, which will realize \$1,230,168. It will be remembered that the appropriation bill passed at the last session of the Legislature expressly limits the total amount to be assessed at not exceeding one million of dollars. Hence, we have the result of the tax-payers being required to pay into the State Treasury nearly twenty-five per cent. more than is authorized by law.

From the tables referred to, we learn that the total value of real estate in Anderson county has been assessed at \$3,479,302; personal property, moneys and credits at \$1,860,169. The number of acres of land in this county is returned at 445,913, and the total value, including prices of buildings, is \$1,745,559. The State Board of Equalization added 50 per cent. to the value of real estate in this county, as returned by the County Auditor.

MEETING OF THE STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with previous notice, the Medical Association of South Carolina convened in Charleston on Thursday, May 20th. Eight counties were represented, principally from the lower portion of the State. The session lasted two days, and the proceedings are of interest to the medical profession. An election of officers took place, with the following result:

Dr. A. N. TALLEY, of Columbia, President.
Dr. W. C. HORNBECK, of Charleston, First Vice President; Dr. A. S. SALLY, of Orangeburg, Second Vice President; Dr. T. S. BARUCH, of Camden, Third Vice President.
Dr. J. SOMERS BUIST, of Charleston, Recording Secretary.
Dr. F. P. PONCHON, of Charleston, Corresponding Secretary.

A revised Constitution for the government of the Association was adopted. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That all members of this medical profession residing in South Carolina, who are regular members of a properly constituted medical society, or who are residents of any county in which there is no county medical society within twenty miles of their residence, shall be elected to membership by the Association, on the recommendation of one member.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Association take place in Columbia on second Wednesday in March, 1870.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Blue Ridge Company on and after Saturday next will run the trains over their Road, the lease of the G. & C. R. R. having terminated.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

TYRO, MARSHALL COUNTY, Miss., May 22, 1869.

Editor Intelligencer: Permit me to send you a short report of the crops and prospects of farmers in this part of our Southern land. I left Anderson O. H. on the 8th last, and reached Tyro on the 16th, safe and sound, after a very pleasant trip. I found almost every farmer anxious to employ hands, none being fully supplied, and very many entirely without. Every one seemed surprised that there were so few freedmen to hire, and such a very small number endeavoring to secure homes and employment for the year. Where they have all gone to we can't tell, but they are becoming quite scarce in this part of the world. I heard an old farmer remark not long since, "that this county alone needed five thousand hands." This gentleman knows something of the wants of the people, and I have no doubt his estimate was below the mark, for there are hundreds of acres of good land lying out and growing up in weeds and briars that would produce fine cotton and corn if well cultivated. People, too, have concluded to plant a smaller amount to the hand, and cultivate it better than they have done heretofore. Many are experimenting with guano this year, something they have never been able to do before; some are procuring improved farming implements; some are sub-soiling their land, "a small portion, as an experiment."

This all looks encouraging, but we have had a most unfavorable Spring for farming operations, and crops are more backward than were ever known in this country before. Continuous rainy and cold weather kept the farmers back, and the few who succeeded in planting early have to plant over; and to-day the larger part of the cotton crop in this vicinity is under ground, not up. The cotton that is up looks uncommonly unpromising, and is doing very fast, owing to the cool nights, I suppose.

Our corn crop is looking well, and I hope will continue so. I think the people intend to cultivate it better than they have usually done. I fear the corn planted is rather smaller than usual, and if better culture does not fill our cribs, corn will be scarce another year.

Wheat has been greatly damaged by the continuous wet weather, and looks unpromising. Half crop is hardly expected. Some fields are blasted, and look yellow at a distance. This will be a great loss to this county, for the wheat was expected to help out the corn, and a large crop was planned last fall.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is rather a gloomy account of our crops, but it is no worse than it really is. We are going bravely on, however, and are doing our best, and I hope as the weather grows warmer our prospects may brighten, and the poor farmer encouraged.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me say a word to the many friends I have in old Anderson, with whom it is impossible for me to correspond in the usual way. I have written to but few of them, but I still remember them, and would write to each one had I the time. Won't some of you write to me? I have not heard from home in a month, and were it not for the weekly visits of the Intelligencer, I would die with the blues. Mr. Editor, try and get some of my old friends to me. If you can't do any better, get some of the girls to write. I don't know but I had rather hear from them, anyhow. I will at least promise to answer their letters.

Now, Mr. Editor, to you and to them, I send a fond greeting and kind good-bye.

ALFRED T. JONES.

The Yorkville Enquirer learns that a prominent colored citizen of that town, recently afflicted with a severe cold, went to one of the drug stores for a suitable remedy, and was furnished with a paper of Foutz's Gattle Powders. After taking the contents, he returned to his medical friend and thanked him for the valuable prescription, saying it was the best remedy for cold he had ever tried.

Col. T. Stobo Farrow, of Spartanburg, has removed to Atlanta, Ga., and opened a law office.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

RUST IN WHEAT—ITS REAL CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR: The article of Mr. Larkin Newton, in the last issue of your paper, is in the right direction. The observation and experience of one will benefit many. Mr. N.'s theory is correct, doubtless, so far as setting forth the developing cause of rust in wheat is concerned. Wet weather and a warm sun produce the effects he specifies; but I wish to submit for the consideration of all concerned, (and all are concerned,) whether there is not underlying these developing causes a constitutional cause, which ought not to be overlooked. I believe there is, and "here the secret lies."

It is now almost a universal practice to cut wheat before it is fully ripe. Of course the organic elements of the grain are not fully developed and matured, and there results, necessarily, a constitutional weakness, which causes an inherent weakness in the plant, and this in accordance with the law that "like produces like." Owing to this weakness, the straw is not able to resist the action of moisture and heat; consequently it "cracks" under pressure of abundant sap, and the wound thus produced becoming gangrenous under operating causes, is known as rust. And it cannot be otherwise, for the abused laws of nature always rebel against infringement. And it cannot be supposed that nature did not make provision for all the legitimate agencies and influences operating and surrounding the objects of her handicraft. This is true of all weakness and disease. They arise from the violation of established law, and as true in this matter of rust as in any other. If a man cuts his wheat before it is properly ripe, he ought not to expect a healthy and perfect crop therefrom.

These thoughts naturally lead us to the remedy, viz: That every farmer should set apart a portion of his wheat-field and allow it to get fully ripe before he cuts it, and use this mature grain for seeding.

By pursuing this course, and also selecting the heaviest of this, and using the usual care in sowing, &c., with deep and thorough preparation, with manuring and early sowing, I am firmly of opinion that rust in wheat would soon be among the things that were.

Farmers, think of this, and as the season of harvest approaches, make your selections from the best of your fields, and allow it to perfectly mature, and by thus conforming to the established order of nature, you will save yourselves from the disaster of rusty fields and light crops.

"HAZLEWOOD."

Belton, S. C.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

BELTON, S. C., May 15, 1869.

Friend Hoyt: On yesterday evening we attended one of those interesting festivals which always make us happy, and as it were, gives us a new era from which to date many pleasant recollections. The Belton Academy, now in charge of Miss Anna Pickens, of Pendleton, is in a most flourishing condition. On the 14th inst. the pupils of this accomplished lady gave a May Party, for the purpose of relieving the dull monotony of a daily routine, and to please their friends. The Academy was crowded at an early hour, anxiously awaiting the opening of the exercises. Soon a beautiful band of flower-girls were seen proceeding towards the throne, which was prepared and ornamented with much taste, scattering flowers and singing as they advanced. They were followed by the "Queen of May," Miss Mallie McGee, and the "Goddess of Flowers," Miss Emma Moore. The Queen being seated, the Goddess congratulated and welcomed her to her dominions. Maid of Honor, Miss Lillia Carlisle, and Crown Bearer, Miss Lillia Carlisle, then came upon the rostrum. The Maid of Honor, after receiving the crown in a very graceful manner, placed it upon the royal brow of the beautiful Queen. The Seasons then appeared in their order—Miss Sadie McGee, Spring; Miss Victoria McGee, Summer; Miss Alice Brazeeale, Autumn, and Miss Alice Brown, Winter; each bringing with them their floral offering, and welcoming the Queen to her seat on the throne. The Queen then arose and thanked them all for their kind favors, and bid them remain happy. After these exercises were over, a bountiful repast was served in the way of lemonade, ice-cream and cake. The evening passed off pleasantly, and most of the audience retired to their homes, but a few of the younger portion remained until a late hour, enjoying a "feast of reason and flow of soul." All acquitted themselves handsomely—therefore we make no distinctions.

SPECTATOR.

OUR GEORGIA CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Ga., May 20, 1869.

MR. HOYT: We are here in this beautiful town, the branch terminus of the Georgia Railroad. In spring this is a lovely spot, with its beautiful evergreens and flower-gardens. I assure you an evening stroll, viewing the beauties of nature, is not unpleasant; and withal the charming daughters of Eve add no little to the beauty and gaiety of this place, which would be lovely and attractive, without adornment, because of Heaven's chiefest blessing to man.

Merchants here seem to do a pretty good business, but not on an extensive scale like your village. There are a good many business houses and some few of a large order. The farmers sell very little cotton at this place, as Augusta is their market.

We have one hotel, which is a good one, but I don't believe there is much travel in this direction, and am not certain that it is a paying institution. It is strange that the lower country do not make this a place of resort in summer. The water is good, and there is no more healthy locality.

This place is the residence of Hon. R. Toombs. He is leading a quiet life in the practice of his profession. Here resides another distinguished lawyer, Gen. D. M. DuBose, of the Confederate army, and also Commodore Thos. Hunter, who derived his title in the Confederate service.

There are four churches here—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic. The houses of worship are commodious, and the ministers are all men of ability.

CAROLINA.

THE END OF THE RAILROAD WAR.—It is with great pleasure that we learn from the Augusta papers of Saturday, that the differences between the South Carolina Railroad Company and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company have been brought to an end. These differences involved, as is known, an disagreement between the first named company and the city of Augusta, and we hail the satisfactory adjustment of a difficulty which threatened to become serious, as a sign that there is to be a lasting commercial peace between Georgia and South Carolina.—*Charleston News.*

The County Treasurer of Spartanburg officially notifies the citizens of the county that the State tax is 75 cents on the \$100 valuation; county tax 80 cents on the \$100; township tax 18 cents on the \$100, and \$1 poll tax.

INTERESTING REPORT AS TO THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

The Charleston papers of Monday contain an able and exhaustive report from Mr. JOHN B. LARSEN, one of the delegation from that city in the recent conference at Cincinnati, addressed to Mayor PILLSBURY, giving a concise history of the various interests urged upon the people of Cincinnati, and clearly setting forth the advantages to be derived from the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. We make the following extracts from this report:

This report has already greatly exceeded the limit I had proposed when I commenced, but the subject is one of vital importance to our city and State, and I make no apology for extending it still further, in order to show to our people the absolute necessity of completing the Blue Ridge Railroad without further delay. This can be accomplished within two years, and before the lapse of that space of time we should, and I hope will, be in direct communication with the great West, and reaping the bounteous reward of years of persevering efforts to accomplish that end.

Our efforts to form this connection have been stimulated by a desire to reap the advantages to be derived from the trade in their agricultural products; and but few persons in our community have any conception of the extent of their manufacturing industry. Cincinnati has a population of about 400,000 souls, and is essentially a manufacturing city. There is scarcely a single article which we now purchase from the Northern and Eastern States, excepting cotton fabrics, which we cannot also obtain from Cincinnati. Their interior location, with the abundance of all the raw materials used, gives them a very decided advantage over the Northern and Eastern cities in most of the branches of manufacture. Black walnuts, maple, and other hard woods, and all other woods adapted to the manufacture of furniture, vehicles, agricultural implements and wooden ware are here found in the greatest abundance and of the best quality. Cedar is so abundant that it is used for fence rails.

The value of ready-made clothing manufactured in Cincinnati last year, it is claimed, exceeded the value of that manufactured in any other city in the Union. There are many large manufacturers of furniture, one of which has a cash capital of \$2,000,000, and their premises cover more than six acres of land. Stores are made in immense numbers, together with every description of castings and hollow ware. I satisfied myself by actual inspection that in these two last branches they have the advantage over the Northern cities, both as regards quality and price. Iron and coal of the best quality is near at hand, and their moulding sand of an exceptional quality, which enables them to produce castings of unusually fine finish. Hardware and wooden ware of every description, vehicles of all kinds, agricultural implements of the most improved patterns, are among the leading articles of manufacture. This list might be extended so as to include almost every article of daily use. Apart from the advantage of lower prices, most of the articles examined presented the appearance of being made more with a view to durability than those we have been accustomed to purchase elsewhere, whilst the fineness of finish is at least quite equal.

In a word, as they manufacture every article we need, and as we are purchasers of every article they make, it would be difficult to over estimate the amount of trade that must spring up between us upon the completion of our connecting roads.

Nothing has been said of the value to us of the connection with East Tennessee. The advantage of this connection alone would be worth to us the entire expenditure needed to complete the Blue Ridge Road. I shall notice but one article of their product, to wit: coal, and but one article that they must get from us, to wit: salt. It must not be supposed that these are the only articles we should exchange, as that would be to ignore their rich agricultural products, their iron, copper, marble, and other minerals which they would send to us, and also that they consume largely of sugar, coffee, molasses, and other West Indian and South American products. But the traffic in these two articles alone would furnish in a short time sufficient business to support the road. Coal of the best quality for house purposes, including genuine canal coal abounds in East Tennessee, and they have a bituminous coal so free from sulphur that it is used for smelting iron without being coked. This is an advantage which I believe is without a parallel. This coal, taking the present rates of transportation charges by the East Tennessee and connecting roads to Nashville, Augusta, and other points upon ordinary p. m. cars, could, upon the completion of the Blue Ridge Road, be sold in this city at something less than \$9 per ton of 2340 pounds. The use of regular coal cars would, of course, diminish the cost of transportation and of labor.

East Tennessee as well as Cincinnati consume immense quantities of salt. This article can be imported here at a minimum of cost. The sacks are of little or no value to the consumers of the salt, and yet add greatly to the cost in Europe and to the duties here. The cars which bring us coal could be returned with salt in bulk, and from a careful calculation made, could be returned at least 80 cents upon present prices. Our road would also have its coal cars fully loaded both ways, which is an advantage that is, perhaps, not enjoyed by any road engaged in the transportation of coal.

Largely as our city would be benefited by this connection, the people of the interior of our State would be benefited to an equal, if not a greater extent. Common to choice brands of superfine flour are now selling in Cincinnati at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per barrel. In the interior of this State the same flour is sold at \$11 to \$12.50 per barrel. The best clear sieves quoted there are 163 cents per bushel. In the upper districts bacon, not bellies at 25 cents per pound. This is in consequence of the bacon and flour having to be shipped first to New York or Baltimore, thence to Charleston, and hence to the interior, being burdened with freight for a distance of more than one thousand miles in excess of the distance by the proposed route, the drayage and other charges at each point of transshipment, and the profits of two or three intermediaries. The opening of these roads would cheapen the cost of flour in the interior districts \$4 to \$5 per barrel, and of bacon at least 5 cents per pound. If our country friends will estimate the saving that would be effected upon these and the many other articles they purchase, they will see that the entire amount needed to complete the Blue Ridge Road would soon be returned to them in the cheapened prices of the articles they consume.

I might continue to expatiate upon the importance of this undertaking, to the advancement and prosperity of Cincinnati and Louisville, and to our own city and State, until this report would assume the proportions of a large printed volume, without exhausting the subject, but I forbear pursuing this topic further.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—This magazine will make its appearance during the present week. The contents of the first number indicate variety and withal substantial reading. Among the articles we observe the following: The Bloated Runners of the Confederacy; The North in the South; Reminiscences of Confederate Camps and Fields; "Personae;" A Chapter on Immigration; An Evening with a Spiritualist, &c. Besides these articles and many others, there are the editorial, agricultural, scientific, and ladies' departments, making up a mélange of literature equal to the foremost periodical in the country. The publishers aim to make a sprightly, vivacious and entertaining magazine, and as it is a Southern enterprise, we doubt not that they will receive a large encouragement from the people. Yearly subscription \$3.50. Single copies, 35 cents. Postage only two cents a number. Agents are wanted to canvass town and country, and liberal commissions allowed. Address all communications to F. G. DeFontaine, Esq., Business Manager XIX Century Publishing Company, Charleston, S. C.

The Treasurer of the State furnishes a statement of the financial condition of South Carolina. The Funded Debt, principal and interest, amounts to \$6,875,997.79; Assets, \$6,654,066. Governor Scott has sent by letter that the money for payment of the next interest due is already on hand in the State Treasury.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

The famous yacht Wanderer has been sold at Norfolk, Va., for \$3850.

George Peabody has sailed from England for this country, where he will henceforth reside.

The caterpillar has made its appearance already in the lower portion of this State.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of last Sunday announces the appearance of new flour in that market.

Miss Pamela Cunningham, President of the Mount Vernon Association, is on a brief visit to her friends in this State.

Mrs. Patsey Ervin, who lived in the Western part of Spartanburg District, was found dead in her bed several days ago.

Elliott Drafts was killed by Dr. F. S. Lewis, a member of the Legislature, on Sunday 23rd of May, near Lexington Court House.

J. J. Lee, a merchant of Walhalla, has shipped to Charleston four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dozen of eggs in less than four months.

A negro girl was murdered by her father, Nelson Sanders, on the 23rd ultimo, seven miles from Barnwell village. It appears that she was tortured to death.

E. B. Yocum has been appointed route agent on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, vice J. H. Kinard, removed; also, Philip E. Schwartz, vice G. F. Schwarz, removed.

A number of influential gentlemen in New York have organized a land company, under a North Carolina charter, with a capital of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "The President and his Cabinet are entirely in accord on the point that foreign war would be extremely disastrous at the present time."

Wm. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, advertises in the North Carolina papers for \$32,000 Confederate currency of date July 11, 1862, for which he offers to pay ten cents on the dollar, and \$67,000 of the date September 10, 1864, for which he will pay fifteen cents on the dollar.

Mr. Alexander Gillilan, an estimable young man, who was in the employ of a prominent firm of Charleston, was crushed between two cars at Opelika, Ala., on Friday last, and expired in a few minutes. He was passing from one car to another, carrying a heavy valise, when a misstep caused the fatal accident.

The Charleston News says that Dr. James Moultrie, the last scion of an illustrious race, departed this life on Saturday morning, in the 77th year of his age. He was the grandson of Gen. Moultrie, of Revolutionary renown. He was a professor in the Medical College of this State for thirty-three years, a thorough scholar and finished gentleman.

The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad have agreed upon terms by which the two companies are to be consolidated, under a recent act of the Legislature of this State. The stockholders of the two Roads will meet in Columbia on the 7th of July to consider the question of approving the consolidation.

A band of disguised armed men rode up to the county jail at Manchester, Tennessee, a few nights ago, called the jailer out, presented their pistols at him, and demanded the keys. These were quickly surrendered, the jail entered, and two negroes, awaiting trial on the charge of rape upon a white woman, were seized, taken out to a neighboring tree, and hanged. The band then rode away, and have not been heard of since.

STRICT CORRESPONDENCE.—A Washington telegram to the New York Tribune says: "Some time ago the accounting officers of the Treasury Department notified General G. T. Beauregard, who was, at the breaking out of the war, a major in the army and Superintendent in the West Point Military Academy, that he was charged on the books of the Treasury Department the amount of \$10.30 on account of the Quartermaster's Department; and requested him to pay the same. On the 20th inst. Beauregard replied from New Orleans, inclosing his account amounting to \$165.50 for transportation from West Point to New Orleans in January and February, 1861, in obedience to orders from the War Department, relieving him from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy, and sending him back to New Orleans, his former post. Beauregard says he presented his account to the proper officer in New York, the Quartermaster here being out of funds, but that it was not paid, and has not since been paid. He therefore requests the Department to deduct the amount of \$10.30 from \$165.50, and remit him the remainder as soon as convenient. He closes by saying his resignation from the military service of the United States was accepted February 20, 1861, and signs himself as President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. The question was referred to the proper legal officer of the Department, who has to-day decided adversely to the claim of \$165.50, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, to prohibit the payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, and in favor of its suppression."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court for Orangeburg county, Judge CARPENTER decided several important questions, among them the following:

First. That Executors, Guardians and other Trustees, are not protected by investments made in Confederate bonds, unless the *cestui que trusts* authorized them, or ratified them by receiving the interests, profits, &c.

Second. That as to judgments or mortgages prior to the passage of the Act, the Homestead Act is no exemption, and that the Sheriff shall make sale, under the liens thus created, and in default thereof is liable to an attachment for contempt.

Third. That as to contracts for purchases made during the war, under the scaling ordinance, proof cannot ordinarily be introduced as to the value of the property sold, for that would be equivalent to the making of a new contract, but that the value of the contract may be found by showing the relative value of Confederate currency in good money by any other property at the time.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Tuesday last was a day of horrors in New York. On the water, the steamship Norwalk collided with a scow and was immediately sunk, causing a loss of \$40,000; an Austrian ship, valued at \$360,000, was run into and sunk by the steamer Russia; a boy named McCormick was pushed overboard by his companions, and was drowned; and the boiler of a steam-tug exploded, causing the death of two men. On land, ten thousand barrels of petroleum and several vessels, in all valued at \$500,000, were destroyed by fire; a firm of Wall street brokers, believed to have decamped with \$55,000 Van Anken, didn't belong to them; Mr. Barrett Van Anken, a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and Charles H. Starr shot himself four times before taking his own life; two or three swindling cases; a couple of mysteries, and half a dozen minor sensations.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION.—The Wilmington Journal has made up and published an elaborate statement of the increased representation to which the South is entitled under the new order of things, basing its calculation on the population furnished by the census of 1860. According to this the representative strength of the South will be increased as follows: Maryland 2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 5, Georgia 6, Florida 2, Alabama 5, Mississippi 4, Louisiana 4, Texas 2, Missouri 1, Arkansas 1, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 3—equal to an increase of fifty in the Lower House of Congress.

Obituary.

DIED, of Consumption, at the residence of his father, in Williamston, S. C., on the 15th of November last, Dr. R. K. KING, for several years a resident and practicing physician of the city of Columbia.

This young and gifted gentleman graduated with distinction at the Medical College in Charleston in 1866. He was well known and highly respected by a large number of persons here, and secured many warm and attached friends by his amiable traits of character. During the late war he filled the responsible station of druggist and assistant in the Ladies' Hospital, in the Eastern part of Columbia, and by his assiduity to the duties of the post, and his attention to the wants, and his exertions in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in that institution, and by his universal politeness, he won the lasting regard of all the patients who came under his care, and secured the confidence and respect of the ladies who had charge of the Hospital.

After the close of the war he established himself in the city of Columbia, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession with great devotion, and soon acquired a reputation for much skill, and was rapidly rising to well merited fame when the fatal disease, which eventually ended his life, seized upon him and cut short his future prospects.

The writer of this imperfect tribute to his memory knew him well, and bears willing testimony to his nobleness of character, and his great worth as a man, and unites with his family and friends generally in mourning his early death. He was without question a man of talent in his profession, liberal to a fault, charitable and humane. Had he lived, he would have adorned the profession of his choice, and reflected honor upon the character of a physician; for he was attached to his practice, and had just that order of mind and acuteness of perception, and that peculiar benevolence of heart which are necessary for, and which eventually lift its votaries to enviable distinction.

He has gone to that "Home from whence no traveler returns,"—that unexplored country, unknown to mortals, except by the eye of faith in the promise of "Him who spake as never man spake," whose precepts and promises, if believed, secure an entrance into the reward prepared for suffering humanity "before the foundation of the world was laid." A FRIEND.

Special Notices.

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, June 7, 1869, at seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P. G. MURDO, Sec. 45 4

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, June 14th, 1869, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. J. A. BROCK, Sec. 49 2

HERMON LODGE, No. 116, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HERMON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Milford's, on Saturday, June 5th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. G. W. BELCHER, Sec. 45 4

Belton Lodge, No. 130, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF BELTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Belton, S. C., on THURSDAY, June 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. W. O. ALEXANDER, Sec. 49 3

PENDELTON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF PENDELTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on SATURDAY, June 19th, 1869, at 8 o'clock p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec. 48 2

Living Arch Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M. A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF LIVING ARCH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on SATURDAY, June 19th, 1869, at 7 o'clock p. m. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P. A. J. SITTON, Sec. 49 3

WILLIAMSTON LODGE, No. 24, A. F. M. A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF WILLIAMSTON LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room at Williamston, S. C., on Thursday, June 24th, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren are requested to be punctual in attendance.

By order of the W. M. J. R. WILSON, Sec. 48 3

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE! I WILL sell to the highest bidder on Saturday in June, at Anderson C. H., a PORTABLE or FIELD POWER HORSE POWER, with THRESHING, FAN, CANNASS, &c., a complete outfit for a traveling thrasher—comparatively new, having threshed but two small crops. Sold to make distribution to the heirs at law. J. B. MCGEE, 49 1

Piano Forte Tuning. MR. JOSEPH FREY will be at Anderson in a few days. Orders for Tuning and Repairing left at F. C. v. Horstel's Jewelry Store, No. 11 Brick Range, will be promptly attended to. He will remain only a few days. 49 1